

represented by justice to Mexico or her representative, is rendered unnecessary by the call which has just been made by the House of Representatives, including that correspondence; which call will be answered as soon as the papers can be prepared. The Secretary of State hopes

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
(Signed) JOHN FORSYTH.
James P. Grundy, Esq.,
U. S. Attorney, Nashville, Tenn.

can authorities. The Governor, examining the laws in reference to this call of General Gaines, conceived that he was not authorized by the laws of Louisiana, or those of the United States, to furnish the force called for, nor did he, from the information he had obtained, believe it

So far as mortal eye can see, or human probability teach, N. Orleans must one day become the greatest city in the world.—*Boston Whig*.

A few years since, an elderly clergyman in the western part of this country,

The Barry Monument

A. I, those gentlemen who hold subscription papers or funds, for the erection of the above Monument, will be good enough to return them immediately to John Norton, Esq., the Treasurer of the Committee. May 23, 1836. —22 of

DR. HARRIS, DENTIST, informs the citizens of Lexington, that he has returned to the City, and may be found at the PHENIX HOTEL, (Room No. 6) where he will be happy to receive the calls of such as may desire his professional services. He will remain in the city for a few weeks only.

March 4, '96.—9—16

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March 4, '96.—9—16

SEMI-WEEKLY
GAZETTE.
NATIONAL NOMINATION!
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,
Matthews Flournoy,
Of Fayette County.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Elijah Hise,
Of Logan County.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene
CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.
1st Dis. Chittenden Lynn of Caldwell.
2d " F. C. Sharp, of Christian.
3d Jas. B. Donaldson, of Warren.
4th Rodes Garth, of Wayne.
5th Joseph Haskin, of Mercer.
6th Gen. Elias Barbee, of Green.
7th John Pope, of Washington.
8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.
9th Alexander Lackey, of Floyd.
10th Ben. Taylor, of Fayette.
11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.
12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.
13th Lewis Sanders, Sr. of Gallatin.

LEXINGTON.
MONDAY.....JUNE.....6.....1836.

The friends of Van Buren and Johnson are requested to meet at Mr. Giron's on the 13 June, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Hise, the Republican candidate for Lieut. Governor, will address the citizens of Fayette county, on the eleventh day of July next, at the Court House in Lexington.

D. BRADFORD, Esq.
Dear Sir,—I am not inattentive to the call of my friends who thought proper to recommend me as a candidate for the Legislature; but my private engagements, in which the interest of other individuals is involved, make it impracticable for me to become a candidate.

THOMAS BRYAN.
Jesse county, May 31, 1836.

A stand of colours for the Texas Emigrants was presented on Friday last by Miss Austin, with a suitable address, which was responded to by Mr. Goss on behalf of the Emigrants, amidst the plaudits of an immense concourse of ladies and gentlemen and the Military companies of Lexington, at which time upwards of \$400 were subscribed in aid of the Texas cause.

About 200 Emigrants have taken their departure from Lexington within the last few days, for Texas, to be under the immediate direction of Colonel Wilson.

A gentleman of fortune has tendered to Colonel Wilson to furnish the party with provisions, and "chance the Government of Texas" for compensation.

Col. Stephen F. Austin arrived at Louisville from the City of Washington, on the 31st May, and departed the next day for Texas. It is rumored that Colonel Austin has some important communication from the Government of the United States to Texas, and that he is using all the expedition in his power to have an answer returned before the adjournment of Congress.

General Houston, Commander in Chief of the Texas Army has arrived at New Orleans.

Appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.
B. C. PARSONS, to be Brigadier General of the Territory of Florida.

MR. GRANGER—ABOLITION.
"Others there are, less prejudiced than the Editors of the Observer & Reporter, whose minds are not made up on a subject of a choice between a high minded, talented and chivalrous Kentuckian, and a 'northern abolitionist' for the Vice Presidency of the U. States."

Ky. Gazette, May 23.
"We call upon the Gazette to sustain this charge against Mr. G. with the proof."
Obs. & Rep. May 25.

CONGRESS.—House of Representatives, February 8, 1836. Mr. Vinton demanded that the question should be taken separately on the following clause of Mr. Pinckney's resolution, raising a select committee on the abolition petitions, &c.

"And that, in the opinion of this House, Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia, because it would be a violation of the public faith, unwise, impolitic, and dangerous to the Union."

On motion of Mr. Underwood, the question was first taken on the first branch of the sentence, ending with the words "District of Columbia," and decided in the affirmative. Yeas 133, nays 47. Col. Johnson voting in the affirmative.—MR. GRANGER in the negative. What are we to infer from this vote of Mr. Granger's. Why, that Congress, in his opinion, ought to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia.

But again. "The question recurring on the second branch of the sentence,

being the words in italics, was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 127, nays 67." Col. Johnson again voting in the affirmative. Mr. Granger in the negative!!! By this vote Mr. Granger made known his belief, that Congress not only ought to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia, but that such interference would be violating no public faith, that the act would not be "unwise, impolitic or dangerous to the Union."

Has the Gazette "sustained the charge against Mr. Granger with the proof?"—Or will the Observer enlighten its readers by laying this proof before them?—Or will even the Whigs of Ky., abandon our own gallant and patriotic Johnson to sustain the man, whose votes on Mr. Pinckney's resolution prove him to be an abolitionist?

This is not the only proof of Granger's abolitionist sentiments. We hope soon to be able to present our readers with his speech, on the presentation of a memorial to Congress on the subject of abolition: and we unhesitatingly affirm, no candid man of any party can read that speech, without pronouncing Granger an abolitionist.

Let us, however, suppose (what is not true) that Mr. Granger is no abolitionist. Let us admit, then, that he is no anti-mason. Independent of all this, we contend he has not the shadow of a claim upon the people of Kentucky, either for services rendered in the Congress of the United States, or in the battles of his country, which should secure him their votes for the Vice Presidency, in preference to Col. Johnson.

We invite the candid and honest whigs to look for one moment at Col. Johnson's long services in the Congress of the U. States—his devotion to the interests of Kentucky—his bravery in leading Kentucky troops to battle, and ask themselves this question: Shall we desert this faithful servant, this brave man, this son of Kentucky, for a stranger from New York, a man who has not one interest identified with our own, who is an abolitionist and an anti mason? We believe they will answer, No! never will we aid in elevating a stranger, without a claim upon us, when by doing so we destroy the usefulness, prevent the elevation of a tried and faithful son?

Kentucky never had a representative in Congress, whose course has been more consistent, republican and praise worthy than Col. Johnson's. Nor has she a man, or ever had, who has conferred greater honor upon his State, by his bravery and good conduct in field of battle, than has Col. Johnson. Why, then, will not all unite in rewarding him, by giving him their votes for the Vice Presidency? We flatter ourselves with the hope they will, say, we know, Kentucky never will let it be said, she deserted the man who served her so faithfully as has Col. Johnson. When the hour comes that will test her gratitude.

To William Standhope, Esq.
Sir: It is the wish of many of your friends, that you should consent to become a candidate for a seat in the State Legislature, at the ensuing election.—Your answer to this call, together with your views on the subject of reform in our City Charter, is anxiously expected by
MANY VOTERS.

LEXINGTON RACES.
Second day—A poststake, for three year olds, 1 mile heats, \$50 entrance, v. r. David Thompson's b. c. Sam. Houston, by Columbus, 2 1 1 James Shy's b. c. Kentuckian, by Bertrand, 1 2 2 E. Warfield's b. c. by Sir Leslie, 3 dis. Wm. Carroll's b. c. by Bertrand, 4 dis. Jefferson Scott paid forfeit.

Time—1st heat, 2m. 12s.; 2d, 2m. 3s.; 3d, 2m. 15s. Track very heavy.

Third day—A poststake for three year olds, 2 mile heats, entrance \$200, half forfeit. Sidney Burbridge's b. f. Leannah, by Seagull, dam by Whipsier, 2 1 1 E. Warfield's b. c. by Shakspeare, 1 2 2 Wm. Buford's ch. c. by Dingannon, dis.

Time—1st heat, 4m. 43s.; 3d, 4m. 41s.; 3d, 4m. 47s. Track still very heavy.

Fourth day—Won by E. Warfield. Particulars in our next.

From the Louisville Public Advertiser, June 2.
AID TO FLORIDA, &c.
The Governor of Florida having signified a wish to obtain twelve hundred mounted volunteers from Kentucky, we are authorized to state, that Gen. George W. Chambers, of this city, commandant of the Sixth Division, Kentucky Militia, is ready to lead that number of men, (if they should tender their services), to the rescue of our bleeding countrymen in Florida and Alabama.

A bill has passed Congress, authorising the acceptance of the services of ten thousand volunteers, the officers to be chosen by the men and commissioned by the States, and the whole to receive pay from the date of their enrolment.

We do not doubt that the proposed brigade will be promptly and gladly re-

ceived into the service by the President; and we are persuaded our fellow citizens will agree with us, that it would be inglorious for Kentuckians to remain inert, while the savages are devastating the South, and massacring men, women, and children.

Hundreds of our citizens have emigrated to Texas, and, without vanity, Kentucky may claim a large portion of the glory acquired in the late decisive victory over Santa Anna, on the San Jacinto. We have felt and bled for the safety and liberty of our brethren in Texas—and cannot do less than make an effort to arrest the atrocious and murderous war commenced by the Seminoles and Creeks in Florida and Alabama.

General Chambers will forthwith address the proper Department at Washington on this subject; and, if assured that the services of the proposed brigade will be accepted, he will promptly call on the officers of his division, to "beat up volunteers." He also expects to receive volunteers from other quarters of the State, as it is possible the required number may not be obtained from one division.

It may be proper to add that the Sixth Division embraces the Counties of Gallatin, Shelby, Spencer, Henry, Oldham and Jefferson, and the City of Louisville.

Col. Harrison's corps of Texian emigrants already numbers upwards of two hundred fine fellows of the right grit. He expects to complete his arrangements by next Sunday, and to take his departure for Houston's camp on that day.—ib.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, May 14.
FORT TRAVIS,
Galveston Island, April 26, 1836.
Edward Hall, Esq.

Dear Sir—The enclosed statement of the awful massacre of Col. Fannin's division of the Texian army, has this moment reached me. I transmit it to you for publication. Some few others of that unfortunate detachment effected their escape and have got in. I presume the statement of the tragic scene made in the enclosed is substantially correct. The unprecedented perfidy—the shameless cruelty of our enemies must and will be chastised. In great haste,
Your obedient servant,
Signed, DAVID G. BURNET.

Mr. Editor,
Dear Sir—Should the annexed account of the battle of the Colletton La Bahia, be deemed of sufficient interest to be worthy of publication it is at your service.
Yours, &c.
BENJ. H. HOLLAND,
Captain of Artillery.

On or about the 12th of March, orders were issued by Gen. Houston, to destroy the town and fort of La Bahia, and the forces to fall back to Gonzalez, to unite with him and concentrate all the Texian forces.

Prior to the receipt of these orders, Captain King's company was ordered to the Mission, (a distance of about 25 miles,) in order to relieve some families who were in danger of falling into the enemy's hands. Upon their arrival at the Mission they were met and attacked by a large body of the enemy, and after a gallant and well sustained fight, retreated in an orderly and judicious manner to the church, where they sustained themselves against a very superior number of Mexicans and Indians with but small loss to themselves, but a severe loss to the enemy, until relieved by the Georgia battalion under Col. Ward, who had been sent to their aid. The separation of our forces caused us to delay our retreat. An express was sent to Col. Ward at the Mission, to fall back and join the forces at Goliad with all possible despatch, or should he be cut off by the enemy, (of whose advance from San Patricio we had intelligence,) to make good his retreat through the Gaudaloupe bottom, and join the army at Victoria.

On the 16th our scouts brought intelligence that a body of the enemy, 1500 strong, were on the San Antonio road.—Many of the cannon having been dismounted preparatory to a retreat, we immediately remounted them, as we anticipated an attack that night. About 12 o'clock the picket guard gave the alarm, and retreated into the fort; it however proved to be only the enemy's spies reconnoitering. On the 17th the enemy forced the San Antonio river and showed themselves at the old Mission, a distance from our fort of 4 miles. This day we destroyed the whole town of La Bahia by fire, battering down all ruined walls, so as to secure us a full sweep of the enemy, should they attack the fort.

March 18.—The enemy still hovering round the old Mission, a council of war was called, when it was decided, that inasmuch as our ammunition was not sufficient to sustain a siege, and as our provisions were short, and as we were well aware of the overwhelming force of the enemy, it was advisable to fall back to Victoria.

This night we made every preparation for an early retreat in the morning, and by day-light every one was in marching order: before day a scouting party was despatched to ascertain the position of the enemy, who returned shortly after day-light and reported the lower road being clear. Col. Horton was then ordered by Col. Fannin to post all advance, rear, right and left guard. March 19th, at about 6 A. M., took the line of retreat towards the lower Ford, and about 9 A. M. got our baggage and cannon across—we had nine pieces of brass artillery, consisting of one six inch howitzer, three short sizes, two long and two short fours,

with several small pieces for throwing musket balls; we then commenced our advance towards Victoria, we had advanced several miles without receiving any intelligence of the enemy by our videts, and at about 10 A. M. halted to get our cattle and take some refreshment on the outskirts of some timber we had just passed; we tarried about three-fourths of an hour, when we again took up the line of march; we had advanced about four miles into the prairie when we had intelligence of the enemy's approach; Col. Horton's cavalry, who were ordered in the rear, had neglected to remain in that position, and in consequence the enemy had advanced within the distance of from one to two miles ere they were discovered by the infantry in the rear, and almost simultaneously they were despatched upon both flanks, evidently with the design of surrounding us. The enemy had now formed a semicircle on our right and left, and as we had no means of moving our artillery but by stubborn and worn out oxen, were fast surrounded us; Captains Hurst and Holland of the artillery, were ordered to the rear to keep up a retreating fire, under cover of which the army advanced about a mile and a half in the face of the enemy; it now became necessary for us to take a position as we were entirely surrounded, our cavalry cut off from us and escaped, leaving us now two hundred and fifty effective men, consisting of the following companies:

New Orleans Greys—Capt. Pellis.
Red Rovers—Capt. Jack Shackleford, from Alabama.
Mustangs—Capt. Daval.
Mobile Greys—Capt. McManaman.
Regulars—Capt. Westover.
1st Company Artillery—Capt. Hurst.
2d do do —Capt. Holland.
3d do do —Capt. Schrusnecki, (a Polish Engineer.)

We were about 300 yards to the left of the road, in a valley of about six feet below the main base, of about one fourth of a mile; we were unfortunately obliged to take that very disadvantageous position in consequence of our having pursued our advance so far in order to gain the woods; we drew our wagon into a cluster, formed on selves into an oblong circle around them, and posted on artillery in position to defend it; the circle was about 40 feet of shortest central diameter, and about 60 feet of longest diameter. It was now one o'clock, P. M., at which time we were attacked on all sides by the enemy, with a brisk fire of musketry; we were ordered not to fire until the word of command was given, in order to draw the enemy within rifle shot—we reserved our fire for about ten minutes, and several were wounded in our ranks previous to our firing; at the request of the officers, the artillery was permitted to open fire; the wind was blowing slightly from the N. E. and the smoke of our cannon covered the enemy, under which they made a desperate charge but were repulsed with a very severe loss; our cannon was loaded with canisters of musket balls, and the howitzer with grist—in this manner the action was kept up with great fury by the enemy; charge after charge being made by cavalry and infantry (and always repelled with heavy loss on their part. Our men behaved nobly, and although surrounded by overwhelming numbers, not a change of countenance could be seen.

This was the battle kept up, and upon the repulse of each charge column upon column of the enemy were seen to fall like hoos before smoke. Here would be seen horses flying in every direction without riders, and there dismounted cavalry making their escape on foot, while the field was literally covered with dead bodies; it was a sorry sight to see our small circle; it had become muddy with blood; Colonel Fannin had been so badly wounded at the first or second fire, so as to disable him; the wounded shrieking for water which we had not to give them.—The fight continued until dusk, when the enemy retreated, leaving us masters of the field, with ten men killed and wounded, while the enemy lay around heap upon heap. We possessed a great advantage over the Mexicans, they having no artillery, and we having nine brass pieces with which we kept up an incessant fire of musket balls.

It now became prudent to take measures as to our next procedure, accordingly the officers were all summoned to Col. Fannin, where he lay wounded, and the question was whether we should maintain our position or retreat; it was carried that we should maintain ourselves as long as possible. Consequently, we commenced heaving up a redoubt some three feet above the prairie, exclusive of the dyke.

The night was now very dark and cloudy, drizzling with misty rain and fog, the enemy encompassed us, and kept up a continual sound to charge, so that we appeared to be surrounded with bugles. We had with us 1000 spare muskets, which were loaded and each man took an equal share, our cannon ammunition being nearly exhausted. Daylight broke upon us in this situation, and some of our men went out about a hundred yards and brought into camp two Mexican prisoners, both badly wounded; from them we ascertained that the number opposed to us was 1900 hundred men, and that a reinforcement of two brigades of artillery would be there that morning if they had not already arrived. We had no sooner received this intelligence than this very artillery opened their cannon upon us—they had placed them behind a small hill back and were entirely under cover; we could neither touch them with our cannon nor charge, as they had so placed their cavalry, that in the moment we should quit our artillery they could cut us to pieces. We accordingly met in council to devise

means and measures; it was accordingly decided that we should send a flag of truce to the enemy, and if possible obtain a treaty, if upon fair and honorable terms; accordingly Capt. F. J. Desauque, (the bearer of the express from Gen. Houston,) Capt. B. H. Holland of the artillery, and an ensign were despatched with a flag of truce: the flags met midway between the two armies and it was decided that the two commanders should meet to decide the matter—in pursuance of which Col. Fannin was conveyed out and met Gen. Urea, Governor of Durango, commander of the Mexican forces, and the following treaty was concluded upon, and solemnly ratified; a copy of it in Spanish was retained by Gen. Urea and one in English by Col. Fannin.

Seeing the Texian army entirely overpowered by a far superior force, and to avoid the effusion of blood, we surrendered ourselves prisoners of war, under the following terms:

Article 1st. That we should be received and treated as prisoners of war, according to the usages of civilized nations.

Art. 2d. That the officers should be paroled immediately upon their arrival at La Bahia, and the other prisoners should be sent to Copana, within eight days, there to wait shipping to convey them to the United States, so soon as it was practicable to procure it; no more to take up arms against Mexico until exchanged.

Art. 3d. That all private property should be respected, and officers' swords should be returned, on parole or release.

Art. 4. That our men should receive every comfort, and be fed as well as their own men.

Signed, Gen. UREA.
Col. MORATEAS,
Col. HOBZINGER,

On the part of the enemy; and on our part, signed by
Col. FANNIN, and
Maj. WALLACE.

The officers were then called upon to deliver their side arms, which were handed up, and a label upon the box stating, they should soon have the honor of returning them, and it was their principle to meet us now as friends not as enemies.

Col. Fannin and the men were that afternoon marched back to La Bahia, the wounded together with the captain of each company, and our surgeons were left on the field to dress the wounded, which was completed on the 21st, when we were all conveyed back to the fort, where we found the men in a most deplorable state. They were brutally treated—they were allowed very little water to drink, in consequence of its having to be brought from the river, and but a small piece of meat without salt, bread or vegetables. On the 23d Major Miller and 90 men were brought into the fort prisoners; they had just landed at Copana from the United States.

On the 25th the Georgia battalion was brought in: it had been surprised and captured between Victoria and Demill's Point, and marched back and confined with us. Here we were nearly 500 strong, guarded by 1000 Mexicans, without being allowed the slightest liberty in any respect.

The Mexicans had always said that Santa Anna would beat La Bahia on the 27th, to release us. Accordingly on that day, we were ordered to turn all the prisoners; we were told that we were going to bring wood and water, and that Santa Anna would be there that day; we were ordered to march all the officers at the head of the file, except Col. Fannin, who lay wounded in the hospital. As we marched out of the sally port, we saw hollow squares formed ready to receive us; we were ordered to file left, and marched into a hollow square of double file cavalry, on foot armed with carbines, commonly called scorpions and broad swords.

This square was filed and closed, and the head of the remaining files wheeled off into the other squares, and so on, until all were strongly guarded in squares; the company of which the writer of this was one, was ordered forward and no more was seen of our unfortunate command: we marched out on the Benar road, near the burying ground and as we were ordered to halt, we heard our companions shrieking in the most agonizing tones, "Oh, God! Oh, God! Spare us!" and nearly simultaneously a report of musketry. It was then, we knew what was to be our fate. The writer of this then observed to Major Wallace, who was his file leader, that it would be better to make a desperate rush; he said no, we were too strongly guarded, he then appealed to several others, but none would follow; he then sprung and struck the soldier on his right a severe blow with his fist, they being at open files, the soldier at the other file attempted to shoot him, but being too close was unable; the soldier then turned his gun and struck the writer a severe blow upon the left hand. I then seized hold of the gun and wrenched it from his hand, and instantly started and ran towards the river. A platoon of men (I have since been informed, by two others who made their escape by falling when fired upon among the dead bodies of their comrades) wheeled and fired upon me, but all missed.—I then had a chain of sentinels to pass at about 300 yards distance; they were about 30 yards apart, three of them closed to intercept any retreat, the central one raised his gun to fire—I still ran towards him in a serpentine manner in order to prevent his taking aim—I suddenly stopped—dropped my piece, fired, and shot the soldier through the head and he fell instantly dead. I ran over his dead body, the other two firing at me but mis-

sing, and immediately ran and leaped into the river and while swimming across was shot at by three horsemen, but reached the opposite banks in safety; and after wandering six days without food in the wilderness, succeeded on the tenth of April in joining General Houston's army, after having been retaken by the enemy once, but succeeded in making my escape in company with a wounded man who had been taken off from La Bahia, by falling among the dead as before stated. I am happy to state, that six more succeeded in saving their lives and retaining their liberty by the same stratagem. The number of the enemy according to their own account, killed at the battle of Cotello, varies from nine to eleven hundred.

MASONIC.
THE Anniversary of St. JOHN the Baptist, will be celebrated by Blue String Lodge, No. 58, on Friday, the 10th June, inst. The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance at 10 o'clock, a neighboring Ladies are invited to attend. A Sermon will be preached by Bro: Thomas M. Allen.
By order of the W. M.
A. H. CALVIN, Secy.
June 2, 1836.—27—

TOILETTE SALOON.
GEO. W. TUCKER.
Barber & Fashionable Hair Dresser,
(Sign of the HIGHLAND COLONN, Main street, Lexington, Ky., nearly opposite the Phoenix Hotel.)
CONTINUES all branches of the business in his usual fashionable and tasteful style.—From his long experience, having made the principles of the TOILETTE art his study, and perfection in its practice his aim, he feels confident, that the most fastidious, will acknowledge themselves gratified with his performance, as being all they could reasonably desire.

Though his business has much increased since the public have become well acquainted with the comforts he offers, yet gentlemen need not fear that on that account they will be neglected, or obliged to wait, for he has employed competent and obliging aid in every part of the establishment, and gives to the oversight of the whole, his own constant personal attention.

He has just received the latest Philadelphia and New York Fashions for HAIR DRESSING, both for Gentlemen and Young Men; and to his part of the business will give his particular individual attention.
To the philosophical among his patrons, he would say, that, if desired, he will cut the hair so as to exhibit phenologically the intellectual endowments and moral character.

G. W. T. has just received a large assortment of FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of Combs, Stocks, Cuffs, Collars, German Pipes, Siamese Musical Staff Boxes, (a superior article), Magorie Fish and Grass, Soap, finest quality of Hair Brushes, Tooth Washes and Powders, Gentlemen and Ladies' Pocket Books and Purses, Gentlemen and Ladies' Suspenders, a fine assortment of Ladies' Hair Work, Wigs and Top Pieces (assorted colours), fine Razors and Strops, Children's Toys of every description, Teasetts, &c. a fine assortment of Playing Cards, Backgammon Boards and Chessmen; also Tapers and Lucifer Matches, some fine Havana Cigars, Cavendish Tobacco and Snuff; Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil, Indian Oil and Indian Dye, for coloring red and grey hairs a beautiful black, without injury to skin or hair,—and other articles too numerous to mention.

G. W. T. has a mode of operating upon the head peculiarly his own, which gives unparalleled satisfaction to those who submit their scalps to thought to his magic manipulations, brightening up the summer evening dullness of the weariest, and smoothing the wrinkles on the brow of care. No description can do it justice—it must be tried to be appreciated.

In the rear of the Toilette Saloon the attention of his customers is attracted by the spacious, convenient, beautiful, and luxurious
Mediterranean Baths,

which gave general satisfaction last year, and which have since undergone a thorough repair and improvement; and are now ready to administer cold, warm, tepid, or salt Baths, from 5 o'clock, a. m. to 10 p. m.

In regard to his whole Establishment, he invites the citizens of Lexington and visitors to call and extend the patronage, already so liberally bestowed upon him, for which they shall have his thanks and his best exertions to please.
May 24, 1836.—27—

Take Notice.
WE, the undersigned, having disposed of our last year's stock of Lumber, and wishing to lay in a new supply, find it indispensable to notify those indebted to us call and settle their accounts.
We take this opportunity further to inform them, that as Lumber has become a cash article, it will be out of our power to accommodate them this year on a credit.
LAYTON & HEADINGTON,
UTTINGER & BROWN.
Lexington, June 4, 1836.—27—31

Lincoln Land for Sale.
THE Subscriber has 450 acres of Land, lying about eight miles southwest of Stanford, in Lincoln county, which he will sell on accommodating terms. It lies well, is finely timbered and soil of good quality. Having moved to Missouri, he will give an advantageous bargain. For terms, &c. apply to Thomas A. Russell, living in Fayette county, seven miles northeast of Lexington.
ROBT. S. RUSSELL, sen.
May 23d, 1836.—27—36

